THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT

Causes of the Ute Outbreak and Success in Treating It.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE PONCAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1879.

The Secretary of the Interior begins his annual re-port to the President this year with a fresh and dirited discussion of the Indian question. He

says:—

The difficulties connected with what is called the "Indian Problem" have been steadily growing from year to year as the Western country, formerly occupied as hunting grounds exclusively, is required for agricultural settlement and mining industry. In the same measure as white men and Indians more and more jostled one another their contact has been apt to result in collision. We are frequently told that the method followed by our Canadian neighbors in dealing with the Indians is much more successful than ours, and that we should shape our Indian policy after that model. Those who say so seem to forget that the condition of things in the British possessions on this continent has, until recently, been in an essential point different from that existing in the United States. In the British possessions the Indians occupied an immense territory full of game, where they have long been permitted to roam at their pleasure, without being interferred with by the progress of settlement. There was comparatively little necessity on the spate of the government of providing for the sustemance of the Indians, because they could almost wholly provide for themselves by hunting. Under such circumstances the Indian problem was very simple and peace was easily maintained. Of late, however, as settlements spread and game became less abundant in their Indian country our Canadian neighbors, if we believe recent reports, begin to feel that difficulties similar to those we have so long had to contend with are gradually coming upon them, and that thus they are just approaching the same It is to be hoped that they will succeed in solving it with less trouble than it has brought upon us, but they themselves appear to see reason for apprehension.

nsion.

SITUATION OF OUR INDIANS.

Our Indians are scattered over an immense extent country in tribes and bands of different size, th constantly growing and multiplying settlemts of whites between them. The game upon intended in the constant of the country of the country and the constant of the country of ratively small; some consisting in great part of ratively small; some consisting in great part of rative lands, some barren; many of which were curred to them for occupancy by treaties times gone by. It may have been and obably was a great mist-ke to make such saties with them as distinct nations, but those eaties were made and are entisled to respect, any treaty reservations have turned out to be of greater value in agricultural and infureal reservations they were originally thought to be and a now equally covered by the white population roomoling them. It is argued that the indians most and will not develop those resources, that ecountry cannot afford to maintain large and valible districts in a state of waste and that, therefore, cy should be thrown open to white people who had becomes more pressing every year and, alongh in many cases urged entirely without regard abstract justice, it is a fact with which we have to all and which must be taken into action in shaping Indian policy. small; some consisting in great part of

s than eight hundred Utes and another of bout one hundred and fifty marauders in New Mex-

POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT. retary remarks:-

Becretary remarks:—

It is frequently said that we have no Indian policy. This is a mistake—at least as far as this department is concerned. If a policy consists of keeping a certain object in view, and in employing all proper means at command to attain that object, then this department has one. The ends steadily pursued by it are the following:—

First—To set the indians to work as agriculturists or herders, thus to break up their habits of savage life and to make them solf-supporting.

Second—To educate their youth of both sexes so as to introduce to the growing generation civilized ideas, wants and aspirations.

Third—To allot parcels of land to Indians in severally, and to give them individual title to their farms in tee, indienable for a certain period, thus to foster the pride of individual ownership of property, instead of their former dependence upon the tribe, with its territory heid in common.

erty, instead of their former dependence upon the tribe, with its territory held in common.

Fourth—When settlement in severalty with individual title is accomplished to dispose, with their consent, of those lands on their reservations which are not settled and used by them, the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the government of the expenses at present provided for by annual appropriations.

Fifth—When this is accomplished to treat the Indians like other inhabitants of the United States under the laws of the land.

This policy, if adopted and supported by Congress and carried out with wisdom and firmness, will, in my opinion, gracually bring about a solution of the Indian problem, without injustice to the Indians and also without obstructing the development of the country.

THE TRIBAL RELATIONS. Referring to assertions frequently made that the Schurz observes that, whatever is no be the ultimat

tribal relations must be broken up, that the reservation system must be abandoned, &c., Secretary end and result of the policy stated, it is certain that habits grown up in the course of centuries will not at once yield to a mere word of command, and

at once yield to a mere word of command, and says:—

It is equally certain that the introduction of industrial habits, that settlement in severalty, the foundation of permanent homes, the conferring of industrial title, and thereby the practical individualization of the Indian, must be accomplished first, and in accomplishing these necessary ends the influence of tribal authority has in many, if not in most cases whenever well taken advantage of, been found of great usefulness in the progress of imprevements. An attempt to accomplish these objects at once all over the country without the intermediate stages by military force would undoubtedly result in many cases in Indian wars of unprecedented magnitude and bitterness, which would require a much larger army than we at present possess, and prove in the end not only the most inhuman, but in blood and treasure the most expensive of all methods. Recent experience has convinced me that all the desirable ends can be most successfully reached by watching and improving every favorable opportunity for giving a wise and vigorous impulse and lending a helping hand to the best capacities of the Indians, and that this method will bring about general good results in a shorter time than would be reached by the heroic treatment.

For minute details of the results achieved in the

For minute details of the results achieved in the efforts to make the dians self-sustaining Secretary Schurz refers to the elaborate exhibit contained in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but ne compendiously states as follows:--

the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but he compendiously states as follows:—

According to the official statistics, the Indians on reservations have now under cultivation 157,056 acres, about 24,050 of which were broken by them this year, and that the products raised by the reservation Indians during the past twelve months amounted to 328,637 bushels of wheat, 643,286 bushels of corn, 180,654 bushels of oats and barley, 390,698 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, and 48,353 tons of hay. This exhibit of the products of Indian labor does not include the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, who cultivated 237,000 acres and raised 565,400 bushels of wheat, 2,015,000 bushels of corn, 200,500 bushels of state and barley, 336,700 bushels of regetables and 176,500 tons of hay. At the same time the raising of stock has been encouraged as much as possible. There are now owned by reservation Indians 199,700 horses, 2,870 mules, 68,894 head of cattle, 32,537 swine and 363,525 sheep, the latter principally by the Navajoes. The five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory are reported to have 45,500 horses, 5,500 mules, 272,000 horself of cattle, 190,000 swine and 32,400 sheep.

Provision has been made for an additional distribution of 11,300 head or stock cattle among the uncivilized tribes, it being found that the Indians are beginning to take e.,cellent care of their domestic animals, and to be prout of the increase of their stock. Many have commenced raising swine and poultry, and it is thought expedient to encourage such beginnings in every possible way. The cultivation of garden vegetables among them is also rapidly spreading. Preparations have been made to increase the area of cultivated soit very largely next year. Considerable quantities of agricultural tools and implements have been distributed, and the demand is constantly growing.

Setan Preference.

the autumn of 1878 the conveyance of supplies from the Missouri River to the Sioux agencies recently established in Southern Dakota was intrusted to the Indians themselves. The department furnished wagons and harness and the Indians their ponies as draft animals. A shout of derision all along the Upper Missouri greeted the experiment. A disastrous failure was confidently predicted by those interested in the freighting business and many others. But not only did the Sioux succeed in keeping their agencies supplied during an uncommonly hard winter, taking their wagons over desolate plains, without roads, a distance of ninety and 193 miles respectively from the river, but they have proved the most efficient, honest and reliable freighters the Indian service ever had. Not a pound of freight was lost. Although the Indian freightors, occasionally delayed by accidents or extraordinary difficulties on their weary way, were sometimes without provisions, not a cracker box' nor a pork barrel was broken open.

In the course of the year Indian freighting has been introduced at alarge majority of the agencies this side of the Rocky Mountains which are st a distance from raffroad depots and steamboat landings, and uniformly with the same success.

INDIANS AS SKILLED LADORERS.

The employment of Indians in the mills and workshops on the agencies has been intred with equal success. In some of our grist and saw mills Indians act as engineers. In the blacksmith shops, saddler shops and carpenter shops at the agencies 185 young Indians are instructed as apprentices, and their number is being contantly increased. Some of the shops are successfully controlled by Indians as foremen, and the employment of Indians as laborers in a variety of other ways has been generally introduced. On Indian reservations where suitable clay is at hand the establishment of brick yards to be worked by Indians is contemplated and will be begun next spring. On the Sioux reservations in Southern Dacotah Indians are engaged in putting up telegraph lines.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN. Secretary Schurz then proceeds to report what has been done by the Department during the past year in pursuance of the other features of the policy above

pursuance of the other features of the policy above indicated. He says:—

The education of Indian youth has been a subject of solicitude and he is happy to report that very substantial progress has been made in that direction, although much yet remains to be done. The number of children of the uncivilized tribes now attending school is 7,193; last year it was 6,229. He reports that the success of the experiment of educating Indian pupils at the Hampton, Va., schools has led to an extension of the plan, and the Secretary of War, with a willingness for which Secretary Schurz expresses his grateful acknowledgments, has turned over to the Interior Department the military barracks at Carlisle, Pa. (no longer used by the army), for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale.

ecretary says the Indians on a considerable number of reservations now express a desire for it with great urgency, and in order to protect the In-dians from fraudulent practices bearing upon their ignorance and credulity the Secretary recommends may be expected to be samiciently instructed to take care of their property. He also strongly recom-mends the enactment of a bill, heretofore submitted to Congress by the Department, to establish a "gov-ernment of law" upon the reservations, providing, among other things, for the extension of the crimi-nal laws of the States and Territories over the reser-vations within their respective boundaries.

THE UTE OUTBREAK.

The history of the Ute outbreak is given at consatisfaction to the course of the government in de-clining to heed the demand so urgently made in some

not be found in any just complaint on the part of

sage in regard to the much agitated subject of the Poncas and the proposed solution of the Indian question by a test case in the courts:—

That the Pencas were grievously wronged by their removal from their location on the Missouri River to the Indian Territory, their old reservation having, by a mistake in making the Sioux Tracty, been transferred to the Sioux, has been at length and repeatedly set forth in my reports as well as those of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. All that could be subsequently done by this department in the absence of new legislation to repair that wrong and to indemnify them for their losses has been done with more than orby this department in the absence of new legislation to repair that wrong and to indemnify them
for their losses has been done with more than ordinary solicitude. They were permitted to
select a new location for themselves in the Indian Territory, the Quapaw reservation, to
which they had first been taken, being
objectionable to them. They chose a tract
of country on the Arkansa River and the Sait
Fork northwest of the Pawnee reserve. I visited
their new reservation personally to satisfy myself
of their condition. The lands they now occupy are
among the very best in the Indian Territory in
point of fertility, well watered and well timbered and
admirably adapted for agriculture as well as stock
raising. In this respect their new reservation
is unquestionably superior to that which they left
behind them on the Missouri River. Seventy houses
have been built by and for them of far better quality
than the misserable huts they formerly occupied in
Dakota, and the construction of a larger number is
now in progress.

than the miserable huts they formerly occupied in Dakota, and the construction of a larger number is now in progress.

About the list of May last Standing Bear, chief of a band, with some twenty Indians left the reservation in the Indian Territory to return to the Missouri River. As has always been done in similar cases, they were arrested at the request of this department to be taken back to their reservation. Application was made by citizens of Nebraska in the United States Court at Omaha for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by the Court, and Standing Bear and his followers were set at liberty. Efforts have been made in various places to raise a subscription for the purpose of testing in some way the question whether Indians can by governmental action be removed from lands once confirmed to them by treaty, and whether they can be arrested and returned to a reservation on which they have not by treaty bound themselves to remain. It would perhaps be well to have the rights of Indians defined and fixed by judicial decisions, but Ido not think that, as seems to be believed by many people, such decisions will "solve the Indian question." The solution of the Indian question depends upon the civilization of the Indians and their ability to take care of themselves, to which "the definition of the Indians and their ability to take care of themselves, to which "the definition of the Indians rights" will probably contribute but very little. It judicial proceedings should result in spreading among the Indians the impression that they can have their places of abode and roam about at pleasure the effect would only be disastrous to them.

Secretary Schurz terminates his discussion of Indian affairs with the following general conclu-

Indian affairs with the following general conclusions:—

On the whole it may be said, notwithstanding the isolated disturbances which have occurred in Colorado and New Mexico, that the general temper and disposition of the Indians as to their willingness to work and abandon the ways of savage life has greatly changed for the better. I do not mean to say we shall have no further trouble, but there is abundant evidence that at present the government possesses the confidence of the Indians in a greater measure than for a long time past, and that directions / issued by the government are far more generally received by them with respect and obedience. We must not expect of them more than in the nature of things they are capable of doing. They must be treated not only with justice but also with patience. It may be necessary to repeat to some of them the lesson sgain and again before they comprehend it, which requires persevering as well as intelligent work, but the progress made by some of the wildest tribes within my own official experience is most encouraging. When I entered upon my present duties I was told by men of long experience in Indian affairs that we would never be able to do anything with the Spotted Tail and Real Cloud Sioux "antil they had received another thorough whipping." Since that time they have twice been obliged to change their location. A general outbreak was predicted a year ago, but when I visited them this autumn I tound their freighting wagons on the road by hundreds, with their yeong making hay and cultivating fields on the bettom lands, many of them building houses for their families; anxioux to have their children educated, many requesting that their boys and girls be taken to our schools in the east, and the universal wish to be permanently settled and led on "in the white man's way." Only one slight disorder interrupted their general good conduct. Similar things may be said of many other tribes. The rapid disappearance of game, which is to them a biessing in disguise, will greatly faci

the Interior reviews last year's operations of the various other bureaus of his department, the re-ports of which have already been widely published.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY THOMPSON-OUB FIGHTING FORCE ON THE OCEAN-AP-

Secretary Thompson in his annual report of the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, says:—

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, says:—

The condition of the navy has greatly improved during the last year. There are now in commission thirty-five vessels, consisting of cruisers, menitors and torpedo boats. Of the different classes sixteen can be put in condition for sea service in a few months, and twenty could be made ready in an emergency. With this done, the fighting force of the navy which might be made available in a very short time would consist of eighty-one vessels of all classes. And if to this number be added the four monitors, Terror, Puritan, Amphirite and Monadnock and eight powerful tugs, which can be fitted for either cruisers or torpedo boats, our whole effective fighting force would consist of ninety-three vessels. The monitors could be completed with the necessary appropriations without much delay. Of the vessels now used as receiving ships seven are unfitted for any other service. There are twenty-seven vessels unfitted for naval purposes of any kind whatever, but which are a positive expense.

Appropriations and Estimates.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES. nd the vessels engaged in special service, the Secre

tary continues:—

The unexpended balance of appropriations which stood to the credit of the department at the close of the last fiscal year was \$1,418,245 37, which, added to the appropriations, makes an aggregate of appropriations available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of \$14,502,230 67.

The table of estimates submitted of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, aggregates \$14,864,447,95, showing an excess over the appropriations for the previous year of \$301,897 27. This excess is accounted for by the fact that the estimate for the pay of the navy was reduced \$108,725 in the appropriations; that \$90,000 will be required by the system of training boys for the navy, and by other expenses in the various bureaus which are mentioned in detail.

The Naval Academy receives a large share of the Secretary's attention. He pays a high tribute to the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker and the adtion, and infers, from the favorable auspices under which the present term is progressing, that the academy will be equally prosperous under his suc-cessor, Rear Admiral George B. Balch. Referring to

the department of the cadeta he says:—
Recognizing the fact that in such an institution, where the number of cadeta is so large and their temperaments and inclinations necessarily varied and condicting, seemingly harsh and severe rules are required to preserve discipline. Nevertheless, as a general thing, the cadets observe the rules and regulations of the institution with the same alacrity and delight as they would have those to do in after life who may be placed under them in their respective commends.

Academic Board, and says their distinguished pro-fessional and scientific attainments have enabled them to make a course of study at the academy as thorough and complete as it is at any like institu-tion in the world. The standard of pro-fessional education now reached by the young officers of the navy who graduate at this institution will compare most favorably with that recognized by any of the governments, and assures a continued force of efficiency in the management of our ships both in peace and war, and of a capacity on their part to deal properly with the difficult and delicate questions which frequently arise out of in-national relations and are often submitted to the decision of naval officers.

The insufficient facilities afforded at present for training in seamanship, navigation and gunnery

training in seamanship, navigation and gunnery cause the Secretary to recommend that a steam yessel of 500 to 700 tons be provided for that purpose. the practice of firing, because it would require a shifting instead of a stationary target to be followed, annually, as it has already done of cadet engineers, so that, after graduation, they may have entire charge of that branch of the service. There is as much necessity for the one as the other.

The attention of Congress is called to the mendations in reference to the erection of new buildings and other improvements at the Naval Academy, which are considered absolutely necessary.

TRAINING BOYS.

The importance of the system which authorized the training of boys for seamen cannot be overestimated. Thus far it promises complete success, and if persevered in will undoubtedly supply the navy with a body of men to whom our ships may be safely intrusted while at sea, and upon whose courage and patriotism the country may confidently rely in time of war. SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Under the head of sanitary regulations the Secretary recommends the adoption of the suggestion of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, that a station be established on our coast where infected ressels may be sent and experiments made discover the best and surest methods of disinfection, and for this important work he thinks "the medical officers of the navy from their trained experience and ability, the knowledge acquired by them in witnessing the effects produced by climatic influences and their familiarity with the various conditions of the atmosphere in the soveral parts of the ship are peculiarly fitted." VENTILATION.

During the past year a new apparatus was introduced on the Richmond and complete ventilation was obtained by it. It is believed she is now the best ventilated ship in the world. The Secretary adds:

Although it would seem that the value of such a ventilator could scarcely be estimated, yet it is considered too costly to be introduced upon all our ships undergoing repairs without increased appropriations for that purpose. Investigations will be continued, however, with the view of ascertaining whether it cannot be more economically constructed, and it is hoped that among the great variety of plans some suitable one may be found so that it may be introduced into general use, not alone in the navy, but also among increhant vessels where ventilation is so much needed to prevent injury to their cargoes.

The Secretary renews his recommendation of last

The Secretary renews his recommendation of last year that Congress make sufficient appropriation for the completion of the double-turreted monitors now in progress of construction, adding that they must necessarily deteriorate in value by delay, while, if completed, they will be unsurpassed by any similar vessels of war in the world.

The remaining portions of Secretary Thompson's report consist almost entirely of epitomes of the statements and recommendations of his chiefs of bureaus. In conclusion the Secretary says that the work in each and every branch of the service has been well and satisfactorily done, the interests of the government guarded and the efficiency of the

TELEGRAPH POLES CUT DOWN.

Deputy Speriff McGonigal on Wednesday evening arrested Charles H. Middleton, secretary of the Continental Telegraph Company, of this city, on the complaint of the American Union Telegraph Company. In the affidavits in the case it is set forth that the latter company was organized under the telegraph lines throughout the State. The charge is that on November 10, 1879, Mr. Middleton cut is that on November 10, 1879, Mr. Middleton cut down twenty-three telegraph poles near Newtown, Hamilton township, Mercer county, N. J., and appropriated them and the wires and insulators attached thereto to his own use. It is also charged that new poles, which had been put up to replace those taken down, were also cut down on the 14th inst. The damages of the company are laid at \$5,000. The principal affidavit in the case is made by a tarmer of Hamilton township, by the name of Samuel H. Nutt. Mr. Middleton, who gave bail yesterday in \$5,000, says that he was authorized to cut down the poles by the owners of the land upon which they were erected, as it is claimed, without their consent. HORSE TRADING.

MART-SOME OF THE TRICKS BY WHICH THE BUSTIC IS DEFRAUDED OF HIS COIN.

will be an event from which the confidence horse operators may date their downfall, and after which saying that there are "tricks in all trades" is readily applied to the horse business, as there is probably no trade in which open robbery is more flagrantly considerable margin in the way of trickery to any-body selling a horse, and when that was confined to dyeing the hair or doctoring the teeth in order to give the animal a youthful appearance it was almost considered legitimate in that business. A century ago our forefathers took great interest in a horse trade, and even men of large means were paying double an animal's value. Tracing horses used to be a favorite after dinner amusement, and

the world, and up to about two or three years ago the horse auction business was the medium of swindling on a large scale. Of course there were some few houses of established reputation that carried on business in a straightforward manner; but then there were dozens of others that would "steal the pennies off a dead man's eyes." They used to advertise largely, quentrally announcing a forced sale by auction of some private gentleman's establishment, and in many instances making use of the name of some well known citizen who was then travelling abroad. The old screws that were to be sold were all doctored up for the occasion, and when the auction commenced the main business was done by the "cappers." These discerning individuals soon discovered who was looking for a horse, and, introducing themselves in a casual manner, would occasionally drop some remark extolling the merits of some of the animals on the catalogue. They generally were credited with records of from 2:20 to 2:35, and even then the "cappers" knew of a private trial that such a horse had made in several seconds faster than the record. The countryman would become quite fascinated with the business and congratulate himself about the way in which he had enorred these "Yorkers" as he paid over \$300 for a 2:20 horse that he could sell up home for \$2,500. He would take away his prize and probably return next day, not quite so well pleased, but only to find everything cleared out of the private stable and nobody able to tell him anything about the auctioneer or the former owner of the horse he had bought. In most instances the countryman would return home with a fetter opinion of the sagacity of the horsedealers "down in York." Some two or three years ago the horse auction business was thoroughly ventilisted in the columns of the Henald, and as the operators were vigorously prosecuted the business was broken up.

"PRIVATE" FALES.

entire conversation, begins to count his money at ones, and in five minutes has Honest Dick by a halter and \$500 have been transferred from bis pocket into the possession of the owner. The expose generally comes in a very few hours, and then there is weeping and welling and gnashing of teeth on the part of the gentleman from the rural dispitets. As a rule he does not go to law, but histes a compromise of some kind, returning the horse and getting half his money back.

SOLD AND SOLD AGAIN.

A good show horse, with fine points, that will make a handsome appearance, is invaluable in this business, and will probably be sold and returned a dezen times in a month. Of course there are numerous other methods in which the "capping" is done for the business, but they nearly all centre upon the sale of the stock of some "private gentleman." Some stables have had their stock on private sale for the past six months. Whenever they work a rather big trick they generally move their quarters in order to get away from the injurious reports that the neighbors may have to give of the manner in which they transact their business.

THE TROTTING HORSE.

THE STANDARD OF ADMISSION TO REGISTRA-TION ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSO-CLATION OF TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS. [From Wallace's Monthly for December.]

In order to define what constitutes a trotting bred horse and to establish a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis the following rules are adopted to control admission to the records of pedigree. When an animal meets the requirements of admission and is duly registered it shall be accepted as a standard

rotting bred animal:—

First—Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his granddam is already a standard animal.

Second—Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.

or provided his site of a standard animal.

Second—Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.

Third—Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2:30 or better.

Fourth—Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications:—

1. A record himself of 2:40 or better.

2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better.

3. Has a sire or dam, grandaire or granddam that

with a record of 2:30 or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications:—

1. A record himself of 2:40 or better.

2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:30 or better.

3. Has a sire or dam, grandsire or granddam that is already a standard animal.

Fifth—Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.

Sizth—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Screnth—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.

Eighth—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a horse whose dam is a standard mare.

Ninth—Any mare that has a record of 2:40 or better and whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam is a standard animal.

Tenth—A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND EFFECTS OF THE STANDARD. It will seem strange to any thoughtful man not familiar with trotting affairs that there should be a movement towards forming a breed by establishing a standard of blood and yet no blood mentioned in the standard. This anomalous state of things is poculiar to the trotter, and grows out of the fact that for half a century we have been measuring his blood, and we have the great body of those measurements as fely preserved. These measurements have not been made to test the purity of his blood, for his thoroughly composite, but to determine its strength and power to schleve what has been claimed for it. All that was necessary, then, was to take up these accumulated statistics or measurements and determine from them what the standard should be, without any reference whatever to individuals or families. On this broad and solid foundation of recorded experiences the standard, practically, formed itself, leaving no room for guesswork or opinions.

Every animal that is admitted is depondent, in some measure, upon a 2:30 record. He must either have done it himself or produced it, or his ancestors must have done it or produced it, or his ancestors have done it himself or produced it, or his

can trot in 2:40, if he has not already done so, before he can be admitted as a trotting sire. He has an inheritance of speed, but no one of his ancestors is standard.

It is likely the weight of opposition, if any, will be directed against the fourth rule. A horse that has no trotting section of his own and no lines back of him to give him that trotting action, and after a long lifetime fails to get anything that can go at any rate of trotting speed, except a solitary individual that accres 2:30, is nothing but a failure as a trotting sire, and his exclusion is eminently just. There are now about one hundred and fifty sires of single 2:30 trotters; a number of them will be able to enter under one or more of the additional requirements, but the larger proportion of them are not known in their lineage, and they are not known to have sired any other animal that could trot at any respectable rate of speed whatever. To empty this list of failures into the register, at the start, on an equality with Volunteer and Almout, and Daniel Lambert, &c., would be suicidal to the object aimed at. In the course of breeding, even from the very best material, there will be enough of failures without loading down with them at the outset. It may be urged that this would exclude his sire of flarus. We are not certain whether it will exclude him or not, but we are certain of this, that if, during the years he stood on Long Island he failed to get two other horses that could trot in 2:40, he ought to be excluded. This is the strongest case that can be presented against the rule. But it should not be forgotten that the rule is not formed to meet individual cases, but to announce and establish what is sound as a principle in breeding.

The sixth rule may be illustrated in this way:—A mare of unknown blood and history may be bred to did Harry Clay, and the produce being a filly may be bred to an unknown horse and the produce as standard. The seventh rule is similar to the sixth in its results. A standard mare may be bred to an unknown h

known blood. An effort was made in the committee to restrict admission under these rules to marse, but did not prevail.

The minth rule is on the principle that a mare with but one standard cross and a record of 2:40 is as good as one with two crosses and without any record. To carry the comparison further, a daughter of Hambietonian with a record of 2:40 would be chosen always in preference to a mare of unknown breeding with a record of 2:30. The requisite for more or less standard blood in the 2:40 mare is absolute.

In viewing the standard sa a whole the admission of a mare as a standard blood mare merely because she produced a single animal with a record of 2:30 and without any other qualification, appears to be the weakest ica ure in it. It is a fact well known to observation and science that occasionally one parent seems to wipe out the characteristics of the other in the habits of action of the progeny. These "accidentals," as we might call them, have always proved unreliable in transmitting their own qualifications. As the standard, however, is not retroactive not much harm can be done under this rule.

It will be observed that in no case does the performance of an animal determine the status of a grandparent. The status already attained by a grandparent may assist in determining the status of a grandparent may assist in determining the status of a grandparent may assist in determining the status of a grandparent may satisf a rule should be framed that would make the Crawford Horse standard. In the argument of the question it was shown to be altogether unsafe to admit the principle of retroaction in any case beyond the parents shown to be altogether unsafe to admit the principle of retroaction in any case beyond the parents has been made one of the chief sources of complaint against the standard. It is tearfully lamented that the dam of Alexander's Abdallah, the dam of Alexander's Norman, &c., are excluded. Well, is anybody wronged in their exclusion? What has come from them that fails to get justice? W

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Blanqui has returned to Paris after his tour in the South. His name now excites no enthusiasm, though some friends of the "old republican lion" are getting up a banquet in his honor.

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On her return from lengthened travels in the East, including the Caucasus and Persia, Mine. Carla Screna has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Royal Society of Austria. She is the first woman to whom this honor has been paid.

The German explorers at Olympia have resumed their excavations, and have already found some interesting pieces of sculpture, including the fead of Titus, the head of a boy whose figure, in a kneeling posture, has been previously discovered on the castern gable of the temple, and a statue of the goddess Fortuna.

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When General Lomakin set out on his ill-fated march on Denghii Tepe some twenty Turcoman chiefs, who had been staying in his camp for weeks. chiefs, who had been staying in his camp for weeks, thought it expedient to take French leave. The General fancied he had bought them over by bribes; upon their clandestine departure he discovered they were spies, who had been only too willing to accept a payment from the enemy they were sent to recon-

a payment from the enemy they were sent to reconnotive.

The famous patriot Kossuth has just lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years shall lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed this measure, accusing the government of levelling it directly at Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 to 52 voses.

On the 2d inst. a Japanese mission arrived in St. Petersburg, which has been sent to Europe to study the police and prison systems of the different States. The director is M. Sava, head of the Cabinet, or the chief of police in Japan. They left Japan at the end of February, and have commenced by studying the police and prisons in Holland. They purpose passing three or four weeks in St. Petersburg and going thence to Berlin, then to Vienna, Flerence and kome; thence to Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal and England, whence they mean to return to Japan by way of America.

London Globe:—"The following telegram comes from Belgrage." Heavy way intervent the second of the part of the part of the property of the property of the property of the principle of the princ

England, whence they mean to return to Japan by way of America.

London Globe:—"The following telegram comes from Belgrade—'Hamburger, Gortschakoff's alter ego, is now travelling incognito through all the Balkan Princedoms, on his way to Italy via Varns and Brindisi.' This piece of news, coupled with the tone of the Russian press, and an article which appeared in the Irredenta and Radical Roman Capitale of this week, which has been noticed in several English, papers, makes it clear how far we are from seeing the end of what has been of late pool-pooled as the Russo-Italian bogey, got up to scare Austria from her duty in the Balkan Poninsula."

Nais has been of the poor-pound as its Aussian Italian bogey, get up to scare Austria from her duty in the Balkan Feninsula."

A month ago the St. Peteraburg Fedomosti, another leading paper of the Russian capital, distinguished itself by a playfully discursive article intended to prove that therman women must be regarded as a species of suckling animal. To assist the Russian endeavors for a temporary rapprochament toward the German Court the street sale of the Fedomosti was prohibited. This being no punishment at all in St. Petersburg, where papers exist upon aubscriptions, the semi-official Berlin Norddeutche Zeitung reverts to the subject with a bitter remark upon the press being police-ridden, yet permitted to revile Gorman women—among them the mother and wife of the reigning Cast.

In a Copenhagen paper we read:—"Proclamation—All and every one who may have claims against the estate of Bendt Abrahamsen and wife (Ane Karrine Hansdatter), of Steuderup, both deceased, are hereby summoned to appear before me, the administrator of the estate, within six months from date, and submit proof of their claims. The heirs of the estate are notified to appear and legitumate their legacies, and also to take care of their portions in the management or division of the estate. Particular reference is made to Johan Carl Cramer, a nephew (son of the daughter), who several years ago went to America. Hatting Herreds Skitteret, Horsens, October 8, 1879. (Signed)

The Golos, in a review of Professor Marten's pampible on the anagonism of Eussian and England

of the daughter), who several years ago went to America. Hatting Herreds Skifteret, Horsens, October 8, 1879. (Signed)

The Golos, in a review of Professor Marten's pamphlet on the antagonism of Russis and England in Central Asia, arrives at the conclusion that these two great rival Powers should recognize the fact that a struggle between them in Asia would be the beginning of the end of their sway in that quarter of the globe. The triumph of Russis over England would call into national existence numerous barbarian races which would ally themselves to each other in order to preserve their independence. The triumph of England would inevitably lead to a formidable insurrection in India, which would endeavor to shake off the yoke of its foreign rulers. England should abandon her traditional policy concerning the pretended hostile designs of Russia.

Gambetta is, as a rule, the most reticent of men. When talking about polities he generally takes a sly glance round, and ends up with something commonplace. When, however, he does burst out he makes no secret of his opinions. A day or two ago he said;—"What on earth can a government do with a President of the Republic who will not touch foreign politics?" And in speaking of M. Lepère he said, with much compassion, that M. Paul Bert had nearly destroyed his career by calling him, in his late speeches, "too much of a bon garcon." These expressions are given as a sign of the times, for M. Paul Bert belongs to the school of what are called scientific republicans, and he is undoubtedly a rising man. As a side light upon all this it may be stated that M. Waddington certainly gave in his resignation to M. Jules Grevy last week, and it was refused.

STATE LEGISLATION ON TRADEMARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: The recent decision of the United States Suprems Court, deciaring the unconstitutionality of the federal trademark laws, brings the State laws on the same subject to the foreground and renders it imortant for every merchant who sends his goods to would in every State enjoin the infringement of a where express statutory provisions are made for the registration of trademarks and for the prosecution with before actions for infringements are com-moncod. Among the States which have adopted laws for the registration of trademarks, California, Oregon. Missouri and Nevada contain the broadest pro-

In California "An act concerning trademarks and names" (approved April 3, 1863), provides that any person who uses marks, devices, figures or other trademark or name cut, stamped, cast or engraved with any article, or with the covering or wrapping thereof, manufactured or sold by him, to designate it as an article of a peculiar kind, character or quality, or as an article manufactured or sold by with any bottle, box, cask or other thing used for holding such article, he may file his claim to the or name with the Secretary of State, who shall keep a record of all the trademarks filed in his office, with the date when filed and the name of claimant. A fee time of filing such copy and description. Any person violating the provisions of this act by using said trademark or name, or any similar name, for the purpose of representing any article to have been manufactured or sold by the person rightfully using such trademark or name, or to be of the same kind, character or quality as that manufactured or sold by the person rightfully using such trademark, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction

Next to completeness to the laws of California relating to registration of trademarks are the laws of Oregon, which are as follows:—

Section I.—Any person, partnership, firm or private corporation, desiring to secure within this State the orcupion to the second of State a particular description or face or, much second of State a particular description or face simile of such mark, brand, name, designation or description as he made in to use.

REVADA.

It is apparent from the laws above quoted that in the States of California and Oregon the registration of trademarks is neither restricted to residents nor is it confined to any particular class or classes of merchandise. Somewhat similar are the laws of Nevada, where trademarks may be registered with the Secretary of State upon payment of a fee of \$10. Missouri.

In Missouri the Registration law (an act to protect mechanics, manufacturers and others in their trademarks) seems to be available only to residents of the State, and is therefore of no particular interest to esidents of New York.

More References of the States and Territories the laws of which allow registration only for a particular class of merchandise. Of these New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Utah Territory must be mentioned. All of those, with the exception of the one last named, contain statutes regulating the registration of trademarks for bottles and other receptacles used in the sale of soda water, beer, cider, a.e, porter and other beverages. In Utah the statutes provide for the registration of trademarks and brands on cattle.

THE NEW YORK TRADEMARK REGISTRY ACT.

The laws of New York (Laws of 1675, chapter 303) are given in full and are subsemitally similar to the laws of the other Statutes provide for the registration of trademarks and brands on cattle.

SECTION 1.—All persons and corporations engaged in the manufacture, bottling, packing is bozes, baskets or casks, or in the sale of the other States above mentioned. They are as follows:—

SECTION 1.—All persons and corporations engaged in the manufacture, bottling, packing is bozes, baskets or casks, or other thing connected therewith or appertaining thereto, may file in the other States and the city of the coller States, a caseription of the name of the provided provi

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